MOSES AND SONS.

F st., cor. 11th. Mattress Factory, 1st and D. Furniture Factory, 12th & B. Storage, 22d & M

Moving, Packing and Furniture Repairing.

The The Upholstery Department Speaks. ness and freshness of the stock is enough to cause enthusiasm-to say nothing of the prices quoted. When hardly do without making a call here, and it'll be such a profitable

and pleasing call, too. Curtain Department.

English Art Muslins-latest effects and colorings, 36 to 60 inches wide, with and without borders. 18c., 22½c., 25c., 30c. yard.

Arras Tapestries, for summer portieres and window hangings double faced and with border.

35c. and 5oc. yard. Figured and Plain Denims.

Most popular fabrics now in use holstering, curtains, etc., at 121c., 15c., 17c., 25c., 30c. yard. Sash Curtain Materials. By the yard.

| 30-in, Tabour Muslins | 15c. 11c. | 30-in, Tabour Muslins | 20c. 15c. 30-in, Tabour Muslins | 22½c. 17c. 30-in, Tabour Muslins | 35c. 25c. | French, English and American Cretonnes, in beautiful patterns, for Bed Room Cur-tains, Furniture Coverings, etc.

15c. to 75c. yard. Summer Blankets, \$2.75 to \$7.00 pair.

Summer Comforts. \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. Sheets, Pillow Cases and Bed Spreads—all qualities,

Window Shades. Lawn Swings, \$5. W. B. MOSES & SONS.

SAVE!

Sive doctors' fees—save fuel bills—save work and werry by using a GAS HEATER whenever the weather demands artificia, heat in the house. We're closing out good heat—\$1.25

Gas Appliance Exchange, 1424 New York Ave.

"Electric" Ads. will bring results.

Electricity has been put to almost every other use-and now it is being employed as an advertising medium. Striking electric light signs are displayed in front of a store or restaurant advertising some particular brand of goods or the name of the proprietor. These "electric" ads never fa'l to bring big results. If you are interested in the matter drop a postal or 'phone 1877, and our representative will call and talk the matter over with you.

U.S. Electric Lighting Co.,

OVER= WORKED

persons—suffering from Nervousness, Head-aches or Mental Exhaustion—will find speedy and permanent relief in a dose of WIER'S Lemon Seltzer. Pleasant to take. 10c., 25c. and 50c. bot. ap20-20d AT ALL DRUGGISTS.

100 Doz. Hair Switches.

Louvre Glove Store.

MORE SAILORS.

We've just landed a new lot of the famous "Knox" Straw SAILORS—the most fashionable and most substantial hats for Ladies' wear. All the latest shapes in all the popular straws.

Splendid assortment of new Roman and other Scarfs for Ladies' hats.

"Knox" Hats for Gentlemen.

B. H. Stinemetz & Son. ap29-20d 1237 Pa. ave.

Save Money & Trouble. GET THE BEST. "The Concord Harness." Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases and Leather Goods. Lutz & Co.,

P. S.-Trunk Repairing by skilled hands.

Great Reduction In Hair.

First-class attendants in Hairdressing, Shampooing, etc. Imperial Hair Regenerator for restoring gray hair. S. HELLER'S, 720 7th Street N. W.

LEAKY Booklet on Metal Tiles. Shingles and High-grade Rooting Plates; ROOFS. also our book on the "STAR" Ventilator mailed FREE.

Clerchant & Co., Philadelphia.

Smithfield Hams and Bacon, The genuine article of first quality. They are difficult to get. Prices N. W. Burchell, 1325 F St.

AS TO PRIVATEERING

Action of the United States Received by the Powers With Favor.

Spain May Be Compelled to Change Her Intention of Pursuing That Course.

There are strong indications that if the Spanish government persists in the present announced policy of commissioning privateers to prey on commerce effective influences will be brought to bear upon her by you're fixing up for summer you can several of the great commercial powers, particularly Great Britain and Germany, to stop this privateering, or to make it practically ineffective and harmless. The action of the United States government in declaring that it would not resort to privateering has been received with great satisfaction in the foreign embassies and legations here. Negotiations along this line had been pending here for some time, and are shifted to Madrid, where the British charge d'affaires is making strong repre-sentations to Premier Sagasta to prevent privateering. Whether this will be con-ceded by Spain is doubtful, as her chief re-liance for protracting a war is through commissioning privateers to harass American merchant ships or neutral ships car-

Operate Against Great Britain.

But it has developed that this course by Spain, while nominally directed against the United States, would operate much more injuriously against the shipping of Great Britain, Germany and other commercial powers, as the bulk of commerce to and from this country is carried in foreign ships. British ships, it is estimated, carry 80 per cent of the commerce between the United States and Great Britain, while German and French merchant ships also handle considerable portions of the trade. This has given these powers a material interest against privateering, which would This has given these powers a material in-terest against privateering, which would subject to search and seizure any of their ships carrying American goods. These in-terests are so great that it is regarded as certain in the best posted diplomatic quar-ters that if Spain does not relinquish pri-vateering voluntarily she will practice it at her peril as against Great Britain, Ger-many and possibly some other powers. It many and possibly some other powers. It is understood that the British government has not determined upon its final line of action except that British merchant ships shall be protected at any hazard, even if British warships are called upon to estab-British warships are called upon to establish a protective patrol across the Atlantic. It is thought to be probable, however, that no defensive step of this character will be taken until an actual search or seizure of a British or German merchantman by a Spanish privateer has occurred. In this case, it is expected, the Spanish government will be held accountable and exact limitation placed upon her privateering. So far as France is concerned, her commercial interests are against privateering, but her sentiments are toward allowcommercial interests are against privateering, but her sentiments are toward allowing Spain to prosecute about the only effective means of warfare at her disposal. Russia, Austria, Italy and nearly all of the nations of Europe and South America, some forty in number, are signers of the treaty of Paris against privateering, but this finds them alone and does not require them to exert influence on Spain to stop this mode of warfare. It is the direct commercial interests of Great Britain and Germany which lead them to limit or put an end to this policy. United States Action Favored.

The action of the United States was received with great favor, aside from its bearing on the approaching conflict, as it is said to give American adherence for the future to the abolition of privateering, although this country has refused that adherence for the last forty-two years. The present action, while not accompanied by any formal signing of the treaty of Paris, is accepted by the foreign establishments here, and is so made known to foreign governments, as a full adherence of the United States to the principles of that treaty.

The first article of the treaty of Paris, of 1856, is in these words: "Privateering is and remains abolished." The original parties to the declaration were Great Britalin, France, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sardinia and Turkey. Other countries followed later in accepting it, the United States and Spain alone holding out against it. The United States now accedes, leaving Spain alone in a resort to privateering. It though this country has refused that ad-Spain alone in a resort to privateering. It is one of the terms of the declaration that the nations which accede to it shall enter into no treaty with a nation not a party to it on any of the subjects it embraces which does not adopt the four points of the

which does not adopt the four points of the declaration.

Proposals were made to the United States to accede to the declaration, but Mr. Marcy, then Secretary of State, declined to sign. The United States, he held, was at a disadvantage, with noware maintening disadvantage with powers maintaining large navies, and against them reserved the large navies, and against them reserved the right to employ privateers. Its extended seacoast, he pointed out, also placed it at a disadvantage. Since then, however, in the Mexican war and the civil war, the United States did not resort to privateers, although Congress authorized the use of privateers in the civil war. With a new navy fast approaching dimensions of other naval powers, and the extended seacoast fortified at all vital points, the objections raised by Mr. Marcy no longer apply, and this doubtless contributed to the determination of the United States to accede to the abolition of privateering.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. Sigsbee Formally Sent to the The following naval orders were issue

yesterday: Medical Director G. F. Winslow, detached from the naval station at New London, Conn., and ordered to Washington as memher of the medical examining board; Surgeon L. G. Henneberger, from the bureau of medicine and surgery to the St. Paul; Passed Assistant Surgeon G. T. Smith, from the hospital at Brooklyn to the Solace Lieutenant Commander W. H. Reeder, ordered to take charge of the fourth light cered to take charge of the fourth light house district; Paymaster C. W. Little-field, from the Franklin to the St. Paul; Captain C. D. Sigsbee, ordered to command the St. Paul; Cadet W. T. Cluverius, to the St. Paul; Lieutenant Commander W. H. Driggs, ordered to the St. Paul; Commander W. C. Gibson, to the Mare Island yard; Assistant Paymaster F. J. Semmes, from the Adams and continue treatment. Assistant Paymaster F. J. Semmes, from the Adams and continue treatment at hospital at Mare Island; Ensign C. S. Brookwalter, from the Fern to the St. Paul; Medical Inspector W. G. Farwell, from the Richmond to continue at League Island yard: Surgeon W. A. McClurge, detached as member of the medical examining board at Washington and ordered to the Richmond.

PETRIFIED ARTICLES.

A Huge Tree is Slowly Sinking Into From the Galveston News.

Warda and the surrounding country ar noted for petrified articles of various kinds I have on exhibition a petrified rock about two feet long and one and a half feet wide. It weighs forty-five pounds and is without a doubt a shoulder blade of a mastodon. It plainly shows the socket in which the It plainly shows the socket in which the bone of the leg revolves. It was found several years ago by a party while seining in the bed of the Colorado river. Within three-quarters of a mile from Warda there is a petrified tree, supposed to have been a post oak. It is about twenty feet long, and at the thick end of the trunk it is about two feet in diameter, while at the top it is over a foot in diameter. When first observed, about eighteen years ago, about half of its diameter was above ground, but owing to its great weight it is slowly but constantly sinking. All is slowly but constantly sinking. All around in this part of the country a person can find specimens of petrified wood of many varieties.

many varieties.

One of the most curious and at the same time one of the most perfect specimens that the writer has observed is what is surposed to be a petrified stomach. It plainly shows a quantity of petrified acorns and other ingredients which cannot now be distinguished. It is supposed to be the stomach of a hog or some other prehistoric herbivorous animal.

But few articles have reached such a world-wide reputation as Angosture Bitters. For over 50 years they have been the acknowledged stanshard regulat-ors of the dissertive organs. Their success has in-cited imitations. Be sure you get the gamileo arti-cle, manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Blegget &

DANGERS OF THE SEACOAST.

Prospect of War Has Bad Effect on "Oh, dear! I did anticipate such a nice

broken up." The speaker was a young lady who ha been accustomed to spending her vacation days at the "beach." She said in explanation, now that war was coming, she would not dare to venture anywhere near the seacoast, as she was afraid the Spanish would kill or capture her.

summer at the seashore, and now it is all

This sentiment is not held alone by the This sentiment is not held alone by the young lady in question, for there are many persons bewailing the fact that it will be a naval warfare, and that the most dangerous places, or those considered to be such, will be along the coast. A gentleman who has a summer residence at an ocean resort greatly patronized by Washingtonians, and who has recently returned from there, declares that the prospects for a good season are the poorest he has ever known. He says cottages which have hitherto rented for \$300, \$400 or \$500 a season can now be for \$300, \$400 or \$500 a season can now be secured at almost any price. There is ab-solutely no demand for them, he says, as

solutely no demand for them, he says, as even the citizens of the place are anxiously considering whether or not they will be in danger of bombardment by the Spanish. It was suggested that it would hardly be worth while for a Spanish ship to bombard a place like a summer resort, no matter how large or prosperous, as little could be gained by it. No tribute could be exacted to present this being done. There would to prevent this being done. There would scarcely be time for this, it was considered, as the vessels would be employed, if not actually engaged with some of Uncle Sam's ships, in attacking seaport cities of size and importance.
It was suggested further that the places

which would be most apt to be bombarded would be those which were absolutely without fortifications, and which would be thought to be perfectly safe from a battering at the hands of an enemy.

"Never fear, there will be plenty of Uncle Sam's vessels to go around and to spare."

Sam's vessels to go around and to spare." said a gentleman to whom the idea of the danger of spending a summer at the seashore had been given. shore had been given.

Another, who is something of a speculator, said in view of the fact that rents are
at a low ebb, it would be a good plan to inat a low edd, it would be a good plan to invest now in a cottage or so, on a little "spec," as he did not think the war would continue long, and he was willing to run the risk of losing his investment, in the meantime, by bombardment or conflagra-

Unfortified Towns Exempted. The following unofficial opinion has been prepared by an eminent law officer of the

scnal injury, except in so far as it may occur incidentally in the course of lawfu operations of warfare. Therefore, if the non-combatants of a fortified town are injured in a bombardment of the fortifications which is carried on for the purpose of reducing the fortifications and captur ing the town as a stronghold of the enemy this would be an incident to lawful war-fare; but the laws of modern warfare would not permit the bombardment of a city or town without defenses, which might be exposed by reason of its location to the range of gunboats. If the citizens and people in such towns are non-combatants and are pursuing their peaceful avocations, there would be no necessity for bombardment, even though desire to take possession of such towns as military posts for themselves or as places of encampment or for other legal purposes. There would be no necessity for injury to the lives and property of the non-com batants as long as they maintained them-selves as non-combatants. The only ground for bombarding such an undefended town would be that of inhumanity and cruelty and a wanton and unnecessary destruction of the lives and property of people who are following peaceful avecations and were strictly non-combatants. Such action under such circumstances would be wholly unauthorized by the laws of war.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PORKER.

In Ohio Pig Lives Without Food or Water for Twenty-Six Days. From the Columbus Dispatch.

The famous Dr. Tanner has a rival i Fairfield county, Ohlo, whose achievements the once champion faster of the world may well consider. The doctor's rival is not a man of science, and even his parentage is pudiated by a considerable part of the population of the world as contaminating. The famous Fairfield faster, news of whos wondrous deeds have just reached this city is a hog, and is the property of William Kirger of Royaldom, Fairfield county. Mr. Kirger is a well-to-do farmer, and his story of the enforced fast of one of his stock of the enforced fast of one of his stock hegs for twenty-six days without food or water, can be relied upon as true.

"Four weeks ago Friday," he said, "a straw stack standing in my barn yard, becoming undermined by the work of the steck, fell over. I had twenty-five head of shoats in the lot at the time, and the following day. Saturday I turned them in following day, Saturday, I turned them in another lot to prevent them wasting the straw. We did not count the shoats when we moved them, and did not discover that we moved them, and did not discover that there was one short. We passed through the yard where the straw pile was located a dozen times a day, and there were no signs of a pig to be seen. Thursday after-neon I took a man and we began hauling the straw away, and after removing sevthe straw away, and after removing several loads I was surprised to see a pig wiggle out from under the straw and stagger off. The pig had been under the pile for just twenty-six days without food or water. As soon as released, the animal began to eat the barn yard offal, and appeared very hungry.

began to cat the barn yard offal, and appeared very hungry.

"When the animal was confined beneath the stack it weighed possibly eighty pounds, and when it was released Thursday, after a twenty-six-days' fast, it had lost fully forty pounds of its flesh. The animal had lived during the entire time, which, considering that it was fat when it was imprisoned, is not so remarkable, but how it could live under all that straw for that length of time and have no water is a mystery. Even Tanner, the great, had all the water he wanted, while the pig went without either food or drink. The animal is getting along nicely, and I see no reason why it should be any worse for its enforced fast."

Mr. Kirger says that the animal was Mr. Kirger says that the animal was buried beneath some four or five feet of straw during the time of its imprisonment, and the wonder is that it succeeded in get-ting enough air to keep it alive.

An Incident of the War. From the Glasgow Missourian.

While the 9th Missouri Cavalry was stationed at Columbia during the war a scout came in one day and reported that a large force of rebels was camped in the vicinity of what was known as Blackfoot, a small

stream which is some miles northeast of Columbia. With our colonel in command and about 400 men and two pieces of artillery, we started after the enemy, who were reported to be 600 or 800 strong. When we came upon the rebels we found their number much less than had been reported, so we were ordered to attack with small arms. The enemy, seeing our superiority in numbers, fled in dismay, and though our horses were jaded by the march we pursued and captured a number of the

Among the prisoners was a boy I judged to be not over seventeen years old, and when myself and several others returned from the chese we found several of the men around the boy prisoner, who had a tope around his neck, and the men were trying to make him tell what he knew. The boy was badly frightened, and as I never cared to see such work and cit to the control of the see such work and cit to the control of the see such work and cit to the control of never cared to see such work and feit a sympathy for the boy, and being a non-commissioned officer, I immediately went up to him and took the rope off his neck. The look of relief and gratitude that overspread his countenance I shall never forget.

spread his countenance I shall never forget.

The incident soon passed out of memory, and was not recalled for more than thirty years afterward. About two years ago I was called to Salisbury on business, and while there I had the good fortune to meet my boy prisoner. I was standing on the corner near the Million Hotel when a fine looking man came across the street and, walking up to me, said: "How are you, my friend?" He seemed a perfect stranger to me, and I had to confess I did not know him. He then told me who he was, and inquired whether I recalled the circumstance. I told him I remembered it very well, indeed. He appeared overjoyed to meet me, and treated me with every possible courtesy. We spent some, time in company, talking over old times and enjoying our companionship greatly, and before parting he gave me additional proof of his gratitude."

\$4 to \$5, Oxfords, \$1.48. \$4 to \$6 shoes, \$1.98.



Townsend of N. Charles st., Baltimore, is the recognized leader in ladies' shoes in that city. The "toniest" people in town wear his shoes, and the name "Townsend" in a shoe means stylishness and worthfulness. When the leading shoemaker of N.Y. sent Townsend the last lot of an order several weeks late he flatly refused to take them. This is the lot of ladies' shoes and Ox-

A more methodical man never lived than this same Townsend, and he did the proper thing when his goods came late. And the very fact of them bearing his name is assurance of their high-grade character. It you're a judge of footwear you can see it. The materials are the very finest—some of them are kild lined. Only the best makers of ladies' shees turn out such shoes as these, and "the dependable store" is prond, indeed, of the victory—of getting them to sell for half and less—and right at the beginning of the season.

We ask you, by all means, to get in here tomorrow, ladies, for it is the best offering we've ever made.

fords we put on sale tomorrow—and secured

at half price - and offer at proportionate

Ladies' \$4 & \$5 oxfords, \$1.48. Choice of these ladies' fine oxfords—every pair of which is strictly hand made—consisting of the finest quality chrome kid, real French creole kid, and also newest shades of tan and brown snades of tan and brown silkide kid—some of them have silk-worked eyelets—and every pair is lined with kid—in every size and all widths from AA to E—every newest style—Townsend has the same oxfords selling for \$4 and \$5—yet they go to you at \$1.48.

Boys' \$1 to \$2 pants,

59 cents.

We have just purchased a lot of 500 dozen pairs of boys' knee pauts, and tomorrow they go on sale at a half and a
third less the regular price. They are
made of the finest cheviots and worsteds
—the identical materizis the men's trousers are made of—in nobby patterns of
stripes, checks and plaids—all sizes from
3 to 16 years—Not a pair of pauts in this
entire lot sold for less than a dollar, and
most of them are regular \$1.50 and \$2
values. Choice for only 50 cents.

Lot of boys' all-wool suits, pants with double seat and knecs—in a variety of nobby brown check mixtures—well lined, and tallored as finely as any high-priced suit—the clothlers' regular \$3 and \$4 garments—sizes 4 to 16 years—\$1.98

Boys' all-wool blue flannel and colored mixed cheviot vestie suits, in beautiful combinations, red, green and blue saifor collars and vests to match-trimmed with silk Soutache bild and buttons—which we sold at \$2.98 and \$3.48 and other stores get more—all sizes from 3 \$2.65 to 8—go tenformy for...

A lot of bays' white India linon blouses, trimmad with fine embroidery and have deep sailor collars, and richly embroidered cuffs-some have all-over embroidered collars-which sold at \$1.48-will 95c.

Boys' laundered percale shirt waists, with neckbrid, in a new assortment of spring patterns-made of Garner's percale—any style collar can be worn with them—also Saine style in white unlaundered shirt, with patent riveted 48c.

Ladies' 39c. hose, 25c.

50 dozen ladies' fast black fine lisle thread Richelieu ribbed hose-a regular 39c. quality-here on Saturday-all sizes-25c. pair

Ladies' 50c. vests. 25c.

Ladies' fine liste thread swiss ribbed vests—silk-trimmed neck and sleeves, in white and light blue—sold regularly at 50c.—here in all sizes—tomorrow at 25c.

shoes, \$1.98.

Ladies' \$4 to \$6

In this lot you have the choice of the finest styles that money can buy—and few shoes are ever seen like these ready made—they are the very enfluodiment of graceful style and exclusiveness—most of them have Townsend's stamp on them and are of the finest Russian and Australian kid, also in tan and brown, strictly hand made—extension or close trimmed soles—whole or half-cut vamps—in ail the newest styles and shapes—which sold for \$4 to \$6 a pair—go at \$1.98.

Goldenbergs

"The Dependable Store." 924, 926, 928 7th, running through to 704-706 K st.

75c. & \$1 waists, 39c. \$1.25 & \$1.50 waists, 49c.



Prepare yourself for surprises! The largest purchase of shirt waists which ever came to this city is now on tables on the second floor-and we're pleased to say that it is our privilege to offer them for half and less than half the prices at which they were made to

sell. The immense lot was closed out from the best maker of waists in the world, and just because we took the entire lot and laid down the cash we got them at most ridicu-

It is the practice of many stores to put such a purchase in with their regular stock and make an extraordinary profit—but we do as we always doturn them over to you at but the smallest advance of cost, and though we make less money, we get your good will and future business. your good will and future business.

The lot consists of glughams, plain black batistes, lace-striped black lawns, figured organdles in light and dark colors, plain white dotted swisses—lappet effects and plain black satines; some have white linen detachable collars and cuffs and some have those of same material as the waists themselves, and they're in all sizes, from 32 to 44. In two lots—

39c.

for waists which were made to sell for 75c. and \$1.00.

Extraordinary

ribbon selling.

Selling ribbons as we do it has brought us a tremendous trade—people have come to learn that there is no other place where they can buy so advantageously as here. We are satisfied with the narrowest margin of profit possible—buy in immense quantities at a time—facts which explain the existing difference in prices. And you'll never find our quality standard lowered—nothing is here that is unworthy your utmost confidence.

Tomorrow we will offer you the choice of fine 3-inch, all-silk satin and gros grain ribbon, in all colors—per yard—111C.

3½-inch French taffeta ribbon, in all the newest and scarcest shades—of exceptionally fine quality—will go to- 19c.

6-inch double-faced black satin sash rib-bon—the same quality for which you pay 75c. a yard elsewhere—will be of-50c. fered tomorrow for.......

Toilet articles.

Choice of 9 odors triple extract—for Saturday, 13c. oz., with bottle.

5c. Turkish wash rag and 5c. cake pure plive oil sorp for 5c.

Choice of any ladies' 50c, and 60c, full jeweled belt-for Saturday, 39c.

48 sheets of Irish Linen Writing Paper and 48 Envelopes to match-Saturday for 17c.

49c.

for waists which were made to sell for \$1.25 and \$1.50.

We are trimming all hats free!



-and you are appreciating the gratuitous service wonderfully. It was left for us to introduce this innovation, and @ the unparalleled success of the department is evidence enough that you wanted it. You can see at a glance how much better we're doing the millinery business. won't find counterparts of our styles anywhere, because

they're exclusive. You won't find lower prices than ours, because when we put in this department we said we would undersell others - and that, coupled with the stylishness of our millinery, has been the cause of OUT SUCCESS

We've prepared these special values for @ tomorrow:

Children's fancy straw hats—usually 79c.— 59c. Infants' embroidered mult caps-50c. and 75c. 25c. Ladies' Bernena short-back yacht hats in all colors-with heavy rolled edges \$1.00 sort-for 75°C.

\$6 skirts, \$3.98

Tomerrow we offer a lot of men's reg-ular dollar shirts—made of finest all-woven madras—with stiff bosom—I pair of \$5 skirts, \$2.50

\$20 suits, \$12.98

Made of English imported cheviots in navy and black. They are all lined throughout in heavy rustling taffeta silk. There is not a store in town that offers you an all-taffeta-lined cheviot suit that is made by man tailors under \$20. Our price, \$12.98.

\$3 child's reefers, \$1.39.

They are strictly all pure wool, either in plain or mixed cloth, have deep col-lars and cuffs, neatly trimmed, all sizes and all colors—worth \$3-for \$1.39.

Ladies' Vests, 48c. Ladies' all-stik swiss ribbed vests, in white, light blue, pink and black—special

Men's 25c. hose, 19c.

From Short Skits.

Men's \$1 shirts. 59c.

cuffs—the famous "Anchor" brand—and that means perfect fit and superior work-

Special values in

men's goods.

Saturday we have determined to make a memorable day in the men's department. We shall quote lower prices for this one

you can buy anywhere.

Pique flat ties, which are worn by both ladies and men, and sold regularly 15c. at 25c., will be offered tomorrow for 15c.

day than have ever been known before, And for the newest and best styles that

Men's cut pearl cuff buttons, with patent gold-plated lever, the regular 25c. 1 9c. sort, will be offered tomerrow for. 1

Men's good, substantially made Web suspenders, with mohair ends, which we sell at 25c. always, will be offered to 15c. The famous "Sterling" brand collars, for which you pay 25c. for 2-made of pure four-ply linen-in all the newest styles and

FAMOUS POISONS.

Women's Societies Formed for the Purpose of Murdering Men.

from the Pittsburg Dispatch. In a lecture in Buffalo the other evening Professor Miller of Niagara University declared that no simpler or better definition existed than that given by Dr. Lethby, who described a poison as any substance which, otherwise than by agency of heat or electricity, is capable of destroying life by chemical action upon the tissues or through physiological action due to its absorption into the body. The history of the knowledge of poisons, said Professor Miller, is ancient and begins in the myths. The Greeks believed that Hecate, a mythical character, was the discoverer of poisonous herbs. In the earliest historical records exists a knowledge of polsons. The Egyptians were familiar with many pol-sons, including aconite, conium and prussic

acid.

Early in the history of India it appears poisons were used for suicides, robbery and revenge. The early Greeks used poisons as a means of judicial punishment, as in the case of Socrates, who drank hemlock, a poison distilled from the common field plant.

of the best known poisons comes from the common garden plant known as welfbane on monkshood and is called aco-nite. Perhaps the most famous case of woifbane on monkshood and is called aconite. Perhaps the most famous case of polsoning by aconite was that in which the London surgeon, George Henry Lamson, killed his brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John, by administering this polson. John stood between the surgeon and an inheritance of f1,500. It was shown that the surgeon had made several attempts to polson his brother-in-law, and that finally he succeeded in administering to John a powder containing aconite. He was tried for murder and convicted. There is much difference of opinion among chemical scientists, said Professor

among chemical scientists, said Professor Miller, as to what active principles in-duce the virulent properties of snake prisons. The poisonous effect of venom-ous serpents were known in the earliest days. It is estimated that in Ceylon 20,000

ous serpents were known in the earliest days. It is estimated that in Ceylon 20,000 persons die annually from the bite of the same variety of serpent.

With the ushering in of the Christian era, strange as it may seem there appeared a class of thosessional poisoners. The height of winning in this class was not attained until between the fourteenth and the seventeenth benturies. In Venice in the fifteenth century professional poisoners were employed officially by the council of ten to "remove" persons obnoxious to the government, and the official records contain the names of those officials who voted in the council either for or against employing the poisoners.

Secret poisoning was considered a justifiable as well as an easy way to get rid of an "objectionable person," a rival, or an enemy. The Horgias were more industrious than their neighbors. By the year 1648 secret poisoning had become so startlingly previlent that an investigation was made by the order of Pope Alexander VII. It was ascertained that there were an unusually large number of young widows in Rome. There existed a secret society of young matrons. The matrons met at the home of a woman, Hieronyma Spara, who supplied the young women with which to kill off their husbands, Half a century later a similar society was discovered in Naples and its leader, a woman, Tofana, was strangled because she dispersed a poison known as aqua tofana.

EQUINE JEALOUSY. A Horse Beeply Offended Because His

Mistress Noticed Another. In a boarding stable in New York there is a horse whose name is Tatters. He is

the pet of Mrs. D., who owns and drives

him. She always gives him an apple or carrot before starting on a drive and au-

other on returning, the latter being given after the bridle has been removed; and he

has learned to wait patiently for the dainty until that time.

On the same floor of the stable is Mr.
B.'s horse, Phil. Mrs. D. used frequently
to give an apple to Phil, after giving one
to Tatters. The latter would manifest displeasure at this in a mild way, but his demonstrations never went beyond the shaking of his head and laying back of his

But one evening, while Tatters, who had just come in, was waiting for the removal of his bridle, Phil, who was ahead of him, A moment later the groom had removed Tatter's bridle, and at once his mistress offered him his apple. He turned his head away and refused to touch the fruit. Mrs. D. followed him into his stall and tried to coax him, but he began munching his hay and would not look at her.

Then Mr. B., and after him the groom, tried to induce Tatters to take the apple,

but to no purpose; he was hurt because his mistress had given an apple to Phil before giving one to him, and he would not forgive the affront. His owner's feelings were much like those of the horse, and she left the stable with

tears in her eyes. Before starting out the next day she had a friend give a carrot instead of an apple to Tatters, in the hope that if he had forgotten the unintended af-

front the carrot might break the associa-tion with the apple.

He took the carrot eagerly. Then he took one from his mistress' hand, and you may be sure she has never since then given apple or carrot to another horse while Tatters was in sight.

Two Bird Stories. rem the Chicago News. A French surgeon at Smyrna, wishing to

procure a stork, and finding great difficulty in doing so, on account of the extreme veneration in which these birds are held by the Turks, stole all the eggs out of a nest and replaced them with those of a hen. In course of time the young chickens made their appearance, much to the astonishment of the old stork couple. Soon after the male stork went away and was not seen for two or three days, when he re-turned with an immense crowd of his com-panions, who all assembled in the place and formed a circle, taking no notice of the numerous spectators which so unusual an occurrence had collected. Mrs. Stork was

occurrence had collected. Mrs. Stork was then enticed forward into the midst of the circle, and, after some consultation, the whole flock fell upon her and tore her to pieces; after which they immediately dispersed and the nest was abandoned.

A pair of martins, having built in a corner of a window, one of which, from a remarkable white feather in one of its wings, was known to be the same bird which had built there the year before, had which had built there the year before, had no sooner finished their nest than a strange swallow conceived the plan of taking possession of the property, and once or twice actually succeeded in driving the owners out. For a week there was constant battling. At length the two rightful owners were observed to be very busily engaged in lessening the entrance into the nest, which in a short time was so reduced that in lessening the entrance into the nest, which in a short time was so reduced that it was with difficulty that they could force themselves into it singly. When they had accomplished their object, one or other of them always remained within with its bill sticking out, ready to receive any sudden attack. The enemy persevered for a week, but at length, finding its prospects hopeless, left the pair to enjoy the fruits of their forethought.

From the Chicago News. Higgins-"My wife always lets me have my own way in everything, and she never does anything herself without first asking my advice."

Jasper—"Goodness: that must be a ward. Who do you blame it on when thi turn out wrong?"

A long list might be given of men who have owed their advancement in life to a clever answer given at the right moment. An account of how two of them managed it may be appropriately given just now. One of Napoleon's veterans, who survived his master many years, was wont to recount with great glee how he once picked up the emperor's cocked hat at a review, when the latter, without noticing that he was a private, said carelessly, "Thank you, captain." "In what regiment, sire?" instantly inquired the quick-witted soldier. Napoleon, perceiving his mistake, answered, with a smile, "In my guards, for I see you know how to be prompt." The

newly made officer received his comm next morning.

A somewhat similar anecdote is related of Marshal Suwaroff, who, when receiving a dispatch from the hands of a Russian sergeant, who had greatly distinguished himself on the Danube, attempted to confuse the messenger by a series of whimsical questions, but found him fully equal to the occasion. "How many fish are there in the sea?" asked Suwaroff. "All that are not yet caught," was the ready answer. "How far is it to the moon?" "Two of your excellency's forced marches." "What would you do if you saw your men giving way in battle?" "I would tell them that

there was plenty of whisky behind the enemy's line." Baffled at all points, the marshal ended with, "What is the difference between your colonel and myself?"
"My colonel cannot make me a lieutenant, but your excellency has only to say the word." "I say it now," answered Suwaroff, "and a right good officer you will be."

Woodpeckers Eat Poles rom the Kansas City Star.

Redheaded woodpeckers have destroyed, during two years, a carload of the poles which support the wires of the Kansas City endence electric lines. The busy little birds bore into the poles and scoop out a cavity, where they lay their eggs and raise their young. In this way the poles are weakened so that they break under the

weight of the wires. The wood of the poles is the soft white cedar, and is easily penetrated by the sharp bills of the woodpeckers. The supports for the wires last usually ten years, but now there are many that must be replaced at once at a cost of about \$15 apiece. Last year scores of the redheaded pests were shot by employes of the electric railway

"That dog certainly seems almost human at times," said old Mr. Fussy. "Yes," re-plied Mrs. Fussy. "He growls over his food quite as much as you do,"—Harper's Bazar.

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